

male and four female Broad-wings was measured over 20-30 days using food balance calorimetry. There was no significant difference between male and female per gram metabolic rates. It was concluded that a dimorphic pair of Broad-wings has an energetics advantage over a hypothetical monomorphic pair, proportional to the degree of the dimorphism. A model describing the relationship between size-dimorphism and the energy savings due to dimorphism is presented.

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*Differential Habitat Use by Sexes of American Kestrels Wintering in Northern California* [published in *Raptor Research* 7(2):39-42, 1973].

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*Habitat and Time Utilization of Nesting Sharp-shinned Hawks—A Telemetry Study.*

**ABSTRACT.** Data will be presented concerning a telemetry study of Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*). A pair of nesting adults was outfitted with radio transmitters and monitored from the time their eggs hatched until their young dispersed from the area 47 days later. The young were also tracked from fledging to dispersal.

The boundaries of the territory were determined. Within these boundaries were eight distinct communities; the utilization of these types by the birds will be discussed. Changes in the activity patterns and habitat utilization as the season progressed will be presented. Differences in time budgets of the male and female will be examined. Prey selection and the various foraging strategies employed by the raptors will also be presented.

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*The Post-fledging Period of the Red-tailed Hawk* [published in *Raptor Research* 7(2):39-44, 1973].

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